

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

BY THE TOWN COUNCIL AT MONDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

Stable to be built for Active Hose Company—The Police Station to be extended—Fireman's Compensation Ordinance Passed—Chief Engineer Nicoll's Annual Report Submitted.

The Town Council on Monday night awarded several contracts. One was for an extension to Active Hose Company's house in Orange street, to be used for stable purposes. Previous estimates for the cost of this proposed extension placed the sum at \$400, but when bids were opened Monday night James Y. Nicoll offered to do the work for \$275, and was awarded the contract. When the extension is built Active Hose Company will have a horse on the premises, and thus be relieved of a serious handicap in getting out to fires.

Another contract awarded was to Stager & Brown to paint the police station house. The bid was \$89.93. E. D. Ackerman was the lowest bidder for plumbing repairs at the police station house, \$71.

Chief Engineer James Y. Nicoll submitted a report of the work of the fire department from March 1, 1905, to December 31 of the same year. During that period the firemen responded to 86 alarms, and the total loss from fire was \$6,935, and the insurance paid on the same \$5,000.

The ordinance giving active firemen \$12 per annum for losses sustained in performing fire duty passed final reading. The ordinance is as follows:

"An ordinance relating to the payment of money to active volunteer firemen of the town of Bloomfield, to cover any losses they may incur in attending upon and putting out fires.

"The Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, do ordain as follows:

"Section 1. That every active volunteer fireman doing public fire duty under the control or supervision of the Town Council, where they and each of them are not otherwise personally compensated for their services so voluntarily rendered, shall receive each year the sum of \$12, to be paid to them as other obligations are paid by the municipality out of moneys raised by general tax levy, to cover any losses they and each of them may incur in attending upon and putting out fires in the town of Bloomfield. And payments as aforesaid shall be made as other payments are made by the municipality upon application of such active firemen on and after the first day of December in each and every year.

"Section 2. The Town Clerk shall make out and keep a full, true, perfect and complete list of all such active firemen."

An extensive real estate development is in progress in Franklin street along the Belleville line, and the plan involves the extension of Wateasing avenue from Franklin street to Newark avenue, and a petition for this extension, signed by Philip J. Bowers and Emily J. Knaball, was presented to the Council and Board Committee.

The salary ordinance, which increases the pay of Harry Cooper, superintendent of public works, from \$720 to \$803 a year, was passed. Mayor Fisher was again compelled to cast the deciding vote, as Councilmen Davis, Farrand and Murray voted against the increase.

Councilman Farrand of the Sewer Committee gave an account of a meeting he had attended in Newark, at which the Passaic river valley truck sewer was discussed. Every one present, he said, was in favor of having a bill introduced in the Legislature to that effect except Farrand. "Mr. Farrand said he thought that Orange, Montclair and Bloomfield should get together and build an outlet sewer, which could be done cheaper than jolting in with Newark. He said that he hoped representatives from these places would meet soon and discuss the matter."

Mayor Fisher again refused to approve the bills of Commissioners of Appeal N. Harvey Dodd, E. E. Newman and Richard T. Odemus. The bills were for \$39 each for services as follows: Twenty-five days in December, five in November and three in January. They were not itemized. In refusing to sign them Mayor Fisher said: "There were ten days in December that I know the commissioners did not meet, and I am sure there are not thirty-five days in a month."

The matter was referred to the Auditing Committee, with the request that the commissioners give days and dates on which they rendered their services. Unless this is done Mayor Fisher will not approve the bills.

Chair Union Public Meetings.

Arrangements are being made by the Executive Council of the Civic Union to hold the first of a proposed series of public meetings, at which it is expected that State Senator Everett Cooley, Mayor Mark Fagan and Corporation Counsel George L. Record of Jersey City will address the citizens of Bloomfield. The date and full particulars of the meeting will be announced later.

The Catholic Temperance Bill.

A meeting of Catholic and Protestant clergymen was held yesterday afternoon in the school hall of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, to discuss the Catholic temperance bill now before the Legislature. The main features of the bill are thus outlined by Flor General John A. Sheppard:

"Our bill has been framed with a view of being just to all. Clergymen of every denomination, citizens irrespective of parties, brewers and liquor dealers alike, admit that there are many abuses in the business at present conducted. The only difficulty to contend with is how to better conditions. We have asked for \$500 a year license fee as a minimum because we find in larger cities of New Jersey we have more saloons per capita than in any part of the Union, which we pay the lowest license for. Jersey City, Newark and Trenton have a saloon to about every 200 population. That is one to every forty or fifty voters. Hoboken has one saloon to every thirty-five or forty voters."

"By raising the license we hope to diminish the number of saloons, and so cut out some of the low resorts. We have asked that both the property owners and the individuals carrying on business be licensed, so that the landlord may be interested in the character of the tenant who keeps the saloon or suffer the consequences of not seeing his property licensed for a year."

"There is no man who does not wish to see minors refrain from the drink habit and stop lounging around the corner wine shop; hence our assertion concerning those not of age, so that the youth of the State may be guarded and become good citizens."

"The greatest of our abuses is the side door and back rooms of the saloons. They have become in many places veritable feeders of the immoralities that call for houses of refuge. No one can tell how many a decent man's child has gone down the road to ruin from this cause alone."

"To take a drink is not criminal. Why, therefore, should any man who wishes to treat himself or his friends enjoy the taking down of all curtains, screens, etc., that are obstructions to the view of passersby?"

"To-day gaudy, flashy, and sometimes indecent pictures are placed in the windows of saloons that ought to be thrown into the fire. Decent saloonkeepers say that they do not object to the removal of these pictures. They are not ashamed of their places of business. Why, then, not do away with them and prevent the degradation and the disgrace that have come to many an honorable family on this account?"

"A few policy-shops may suffer, and we do not believe that any one, not excepting the patrons, will have much sympathy for them."

"We intend to create public opinion by having such meetings as we had in Trenton. We do not wish to interfere with the liberty of any man. One man's liberty should not be another man's nuisance. We are a state or a city or a town for the common good of all. And recognizing this principle there is no danger of entrenching on any individual's right. This maxim I believe to be axiomatic and needs no proof, nor is it questioned by intelligent, law-abiding and God-fearing citizens."

Commissioners of Appeals' Bill.

The Commissioners of Tax Appeals submitted bills for their services in hearing appeals on the tax bills for 1905. The commissioners—N. Harvey Dodd, Richard T. Odemus and Edward E. Newman—charged for their services \$90 each. The Town Council sent the bills back to the commissioners, with the request that the bills be itemized, showing the exact number of days' duty performed. When the corrected bills were submitted to the Town Council again Monday night the item for twenty-five days' services in the month of December was objected to as irregular. Mayor Fisher had made inquiry and learned that the commissioners did not set on Saturdays during that month, and when Sundays and holidays were deducted a charge for twenty-five days did not appear reasonable and the bills were again laid over.

Edward E. Newman, one of the commissioners, says that the twenty-five days' service included evening sessions of the board, which were held in addition to the daily sessions. Upwards of three hundred bills were adjusted by the commissioners and some of them, like the bank stock bills and the Glen Ridge Land Company's bill and the Savings bank bill, in which questions of law and the consideration of them consumed much time, necessitated several sessions on those particular bills. In many cases appeals were made to be heard by the commissioners could not attend the day sessions of the board and for the convenience of those people night sessions were held and the charge for these extra sessions at night made up the twenty-five days' work charged for in December. Mr. Newman says that, strictly speaking, the bills perhaps ought to have designated the night sessions, but in his experience as a commissioner this is the first time the commissioners' bills have been called in question.

CAPT. HOBSON'S LECTURE.

The Well Known Naval Officer a "Passionate Pleader for Peace—America's Destiny is to Preserve the Peace of the World—Resolutions Adopted by the Audience."

The American nation was concerned in peace. America's mission among the nations is a mission of peace. In fulfilling its destiny of preserving the peace of the world America must have the largest and most powerful navy in the world. The above is a practical summary of the philosophy of peace as "preached" by Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson in the First Presbyterian Church Monday night.

Captain Hobson traversed a wide sea of thought, and stopped at many points—religion, sociology and politics, all came in for a liberal share of attention. Protective tariff, trusts, railroad rates and labor problems and political corruption were touched upon with more or less forcefulness.

Those who went out Monday night anticipating a good rousing cheer over the lighting exploits of the American navy came away subdued with a reverential awe for the great auxiliary to foreign missionary enterprise, for such the speaker portrayed the navy to be. Once when the captain graphically told of the rumpling sea fight at Santiago, the audience got a chance to enthuse, but the captain immediately put a copper on the pent up enthusiasm by a recital of the Commander Phillips' incident on the Texas and Navy as a religious institution was again thrust in front.

Captain Hobson declared that the predominating forces in the social and political world today were for peace, and that the cause of peace was being elaborated in his proposition in detail. At the close of his address he submitted the following resolution which met with unanimous adoption by the audience:

For the purpose of organizing the peace forces in America and the world, to create the cause of war between civilized nations, and advance the cause of universal peace and justice. Be it resolved, by this gathering of representative citizens of the town of Bloomfield, County of Essex and State of New Jersey:

That, general arbitration treaties should be negotiated by the United States with all nations; That, as soon as practicable, the United States should bring about a general peace compact, or alliance between nations, and thus form the nucleus of a peace union among the nations;

That, the United States should continue to urge the convening of the Second Hague Conference, and should urge the establishment of an international Parliament, and the other machinery necessary to prepare for the administration of justice among the nations as justice is now administered among the States of the American Union, and should project into the law of nations the principle that war has become a general market and put "no longer be regarded as a local affair, since all commercial nations are affected and therefore the question of a resort to war should no longer be settled off-hand by two nations in passion, but should first pass through a proper council of the nations of the world."

That, the United States should take a steadfast stand against any move to extend war operations into the Empire of China, or any move toward the seizure of China by any power or combination of powers, since such action would violate our treaty rights and put in jeopardy our vast commercial interests in that great market, infringing our right and the right of other nations to an equal opportunity, and would endanger the peace and welfare of the world;

That, the United States, the blood relation of all nations, and the only nation without hereditary hatred, should hold itself even ready to act as arbiter in the disputes of the world, and play the part of the peacemaker among the nations;

That, in order to give effect to these peace efforts and build up a bulwark of peace in America, the one great nation of peace, the embodiment of the new era of industrialism, built upon peace and justice for the sacred cause of humanity, the United States should speedily increase its naval strength to the only present means of effectuating her peace policies.

At this critical juncture, the disturbances in the Orient are causing a regrouping of the nations of the world; therefore, in order to prevent the balance of power from falling on the side of those nations that would disseminate China and thereby precipitate a world war; in order to keep the balance of power on the side of peace and to prevent militarism from getting control of the Yellow Race with which it would perpetuate its reign of war and conquest; in order to maintain peace in the world while the great economic and social work out at this crisis in the world's history when the peace of the world may hinge upon America's influence and therefore upon her condition of naval preparation, the United States should hasten with all despatch the building of new vessels and the completion of vessels now building.

Be it further resolved, that the mayor is requested to name a committee of three representative citizens to notify the representative of this district, the senator of this State and the President of the United States of the passing of these resolutions.

Musical Instruction.

Miss Grace Willocks will resume instructions on the piano September 11th. Residence and studio, 57 Orchard street. Arrangements can be made now.—Adv.

COUNTY PARKS.

The Demand of the Smaller Municipalities in the County for Park Improvements to be Met by an Additional Issue of Park Bonds—The Board of Trade Urged by President Sutphen to Get in Line to Advance This Town's Claims.

The voters of Essex county will probably be called on to vote upon a county park bond issue bill now before the Legislature is to raise funds to meet the demands of the smaller municipalities in the county that are somewhat aggrieved over Newark and the Oranges getting the direct benefit of all the county park bonds thus far expended. President Sutphen of the Board of Trade, who has taken a deep interest in the park question at all times, and who has endeavored to arouse public sentiment here on the subject, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade to-night to discuss the proposed park legislation. It is President Sutphen's desire that an endeavor be made to obtain from the Park Commissioners assurances that the municipalities in the county that have thus far obtained only an indirect benefit from the expenditures of the park funds will if these funds are voted, get a direct benefit by having the park system extended to their immediate localities.

Montclair, Nutley, Belleville, Glen Ridge and this town all have incipient park projects that could be amplified through the aid of the County Park Commission and made of large practical benefit to the respective communities.

It is realized that some strong inducements will have to be offered to secure a majority vote for a further increase of park bonds in the municipalities that have as yet not been directly benefited by the park scheme. Newark and Oranges have got the cream of the county park work, and other communities realize that, and do not feel kindly disposed towards further park bond issues.

Church Services.

The Rev. S. Travena Jackson of the Watseasing M. E. Church will preach a special sermon to-morrow evening to African Americans. The members of East Orange Council, Royal Arcanum, will attend in a body and members of Bloomfield Council and other nearby councils are cordially invited.

A patriotic service will be held in the Park M. E. Church to-morrow evening. Several fraternal and patriotic orders are expected to be present. The pastor, Dr. O. S. Woodruff, will preach on "Lessons from the Lives of Washington and Lincoln." The pastor will also preach in the morning on the topic "The Everlasting Arms."

Rev. S. Travena Jackson of the Watseasing M. E. Church will have for his subject at the morning service to-morrow "The Kingship of Christians." Evening subject, "Charity," a special sermon to the Royal Arcanum.

The members of Bloomfield Lodge, F. and A. M., will meet at the lodge-room at 7:15 o'clock Sunday evening and then proceed to the Park M. E. Church, where the Rev. C. S. Woodruff will preach a special sermon on George Washington. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Felt, a college president from "Sochow, China," will speak in the Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, Sunday night on the present outlook in China.

Base Ball.

The officers of the Bloomfield Baseball club have succeeded in securing the services of Stewart, the second baseman of the Irvington club. He is considered one of the hardest amateur batters in Essex county and will add great strength to the Williamstown avenue collection of stars.

Manager Fisher has decided to strengthen the Llewellyn club and has notified the players to report early in March. Several new faces will be seen, and in the opening game with the Bloomfield club he expects to reverse the result of last year's games. Rumor says that a new ball club is to be organized in town this summer. It will be composed entirely of local talent and will play its games away from home, acting as a traveling club.

George L. Record to Speak.

One of the most important and engrossing topics of the present day is that of municipal reform. The cry has arisen "Down with the bosses! Let us have clean city government!" And in view of another of our great cities that has been headed, as witness the last election, George L. Record is to speak from both knowledge and experience on this question to the citizens of Montclair on Sunday afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Fulton avenue, at 4:30 o'clock.

Important Meeting.

An important event in Odd Fellowship circles will be the district meeting to be held in the rooms of Olive Branch Lodge on Monday evening, March 26. Grand Lodge officers will be present and matters pertaining to the welfare of the order will be discussed.

Lackawanna Improvements.

The Lackawanna Railroad's mammoth equipment at Kingsland, Bergen county, just south of Rutherford, is approaching completion. It is composed of a huge system of shops which will increase the railroad's efficiency to a remarkable degree, and everything will be of up-to-date arrangements. The last large building to be constructed at present is the locomotive shop, and it will require some months to finish. It will be 606 feet long by 125 feet wide, with a capacity of forty engines.

The carpenter shop will be finished March 15, and will be one of the up-to-date departments of the great plant, being 130 feet long and 50 feet deep. In the rear will be the lumber shed, 145 feet wide; the dry kiln, 82 feet long and 50 feet wide, being located between the former and the power-house, to be heated by underground pipes.

The two-story office building, it is expected, will be completed in a few days, and will be occupied by the official force of the plant. It will be 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, with an 80-foot wide and 130-foot long covered platform at one end, a dry kiln 50 feet by 75 feet, several lavatory buildings, soap bins, steel and iron racks, coke and coal storage bins.

The lumber shed, 272 feet by 70 feet, will be located between the paint and coach building annex, and is expected to be completed by March 15. The largest of the group of buildings is the coach and paint shop, 660 feet long and 170 feet wide, which has been finished, with an L 50 feet wide by 268 feet long adjoining, and about 400 mechanics are now employed there.

The paint and coach shop annex is a building 300 feet long and 70 feet wide, and will be divided into a carpenter shop, upholstery department, varnish room and wash room. All the dividing walls are absolutely fireproof, and the openings between them fitted with iron doors.

The paint and oil storage building is 368 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is being divided into separate departments for cushion cleaning, painting, buffing and embossing and stock room. All the oils will be stored in the basement, 40 feet by 80 feet long.

The power-house will contain six 1,400 horse-power boilers, set separately by themselves, three in a row on both sides of the boiler room, 62 feet by 80 feet within the house. This department will furnish all the power, heat and light for the entire plant. A brick chimney, 150 feet high and 11 feet at the base, is attached to the building.

A modern heating and ventilating apparatus has been installed. Indirect radiation will be used to heat the paint shop, while the ventilating system will air in the work that will change the air at least six times an hour. The overhead fan system of hot air will be used for heating the coach and truck shops. The mill building and locomotive shop will be heated by direct radiation.

All the works are expected to be in full operation by April 1, with the exception of the locomotive shops. At present there are 450 mechanics and 350 laborers at work in and about the shops, and when the whole plant is fully completed it is stated that employment will be given to 2,500 men.

Kingsland is situated on what is known as the Boonton branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, and when all the buildings in connection with this gigantic undertaking are completed, there will be no doubt be a great impetus to trade in that hitherto isolated community.

Dr. Atkinson's Lecture.

"Mechanical Education" was the subject of a lecture given by President Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the Center School last Friday night. Dr. Atkinson emphasized the utilitarian side of modern education and the necessity of a thorough scientific training along the lines of the individual's life work.

The next lecture under the auspices of the Public Lecture Course will be given Friday evening, March 9, by Allan P. Dodgett of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn. The title of the lecture will be "The Netherlands." Mr. Dodgett has many beautiful views of this section of Europe, and will illustrate his lecture by means of them.

Western Visitors.

The Empire Cream Separator Company will entertain its Western sales agents next week. The guests will arrive here on a Pullman car, which will be put on the company's railway siding, and the visitors will make it their headquarters during their several days' stay here.

The Empire Cream Separator works is one of the leading industrial plants of this town, and is a finely-conducted establishment.

PROTECT your securities and valuable papers against FIRE and BURGLARS by renting a box in the Safe Deposit Vault of The Bloomfield National Bank. Boxes to rent at \$4.00 per year and upwards.—Adv.

TURNED THE TABLES.

ASSESSOR JOHNSTONE OF GLEN RIDGE MADE A GOOD DEFENCE

Before the State Board of Equalization of Taxes—State Board's Action in Dealing with Corporation Appeals Makes a Basis for Local Valuations—The Borough's Fight with the Telephone Company Cited by Mr. Johnstone.

Former Assemblyman Hampden L. Johnstone, assessor of taxes in borough of Glen Ridge, was before the State Board of Equalization of Taxes at South Orange on Monday, and was questioned in regard to the method of assessment in the borough. He was asked what was the percentage of valuation. In replying he made a long explanation. The valuation is now about \$2,000,000. It was about \$1,000,000, and had been increased about \$100,000 a year. The general assessment in the county, he said, was about 50 per cent. All that was done in Glen Ridge was to have the borough pay its proportionate share according to the county valuation.

"If you had property worth, in your mind, \$10,000, what would you assess it at?" asked Major Lents.

Mr. Johnstone did not answer directly. Mr. Block insisted that he should. He admitted, finally, that he might assess for \$5,000, \$6,000 or \$7,000, though the general rate was about 50 per cent.

Asked as to personal property he said it was assessed about \$275,000.

"You have residents that do not pay taxes in New York on the claim that they live in New Jersey; how do you assess them?" asked Major Lents.

"We have only one or two such cases," said Mr. Johnstone. "The personal property assessed in Glen Ridge is mostly furniture and the like."

He thought the requirement of affidavits was a good proposition.

"What do you think of the maximum tax law?" asked Major Lents.

"I think it the best thing done in the State for years. I voted for the law in the Assembly."

He did not believe in the referendum, because, he said, municipalities should not be dishonest with each other. He thought the rate should have been made two dollars under the Hillary law, with a reduction of ten points a year, until \$1.50 a year was reached.

Mr. Black and Mr. Johnstone had an argument concerning the relation of assessment to valuations. Mr. Black told Mr. Johnstone that he held himself liable to criminal proceedings for not obeying the constitutional mandate to assess at full value. Mr. Johnstone said that he was not.

"Then I don't know the law," said Mr. Black.

"You'd say the assessors in the State are all criminals?" remarked Mr. Johnstone.

"Well, who's to be the judge?" retorted Mr. Black.

Mr. Johnstone said that in the case of railroad property a station that cost \$12,000 to build was assessed by the State Board of Assessors at \$5,000. This was no higher than the local rate. Not only was that the case, but the railroad has appealed against the assessment as higher than the rates imposed on local property.

Major Lents told him that the board would see that all railroad property would be assessed at full rates.

Mr. Johnstone spoke of the returns made by corporations under the Voorhees law. He referred especially to the telephone assessment in Glen Ridge. After many difficulties it had been agreed to compromise with a valuation of \$10,000, although the property was worth \$20,000. It was agreed that the assessment should be added to only on new property. The company's valuation, fixed by itself at the same figures Mr. Johnstone had fixed, was \$14,000. This year a request had been made that the assessment be made \$5,700.

Death of John Shawcross.

John Shawcross, aged fifty-seven, died at his home, No. 81 Myrtle street, Monday, of paralysis, from which he had been a sufferer many years. Mr. Shawcross was a native of England and came to this country about twenty-five years ago. He was a member of the Watseasing M. E. Church and well known in that locality. His brother, Samuel Shawcross, has charge of the electric light system in this town. Mr. Shawcross is survived by a widow and seven children. The children are Mrs. Rachel Troover, William Thomas, Stout, James, Ernest and Annie Shawcross.

Mr. Erb's Funeral.

The funeral of William Erb took place from the Park M. E. Church Sunday afternoon. The attendance was large and there were many beautiful floral tributes. Northern Lodge, F. and A. M., of Newark, to which the deceased belonged, attended in a body and conducted the Masonic burial service at the grave. A number of members of Bloomfield Lodge of Masons also attended. The church services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Woodruff.